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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +22°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 5:4 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:26 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

SD

KABUL TIMES

Kabul Times is available at:
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VOL. IV, NO. 184

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1965, (AQRAB 13, 1344, S.H.)

11

PRICE Af. 2

Premier Informs Jirgah Of University Student's Petitions

KABUL, November 4.—

PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal informed the Wolesi Jirgah Wednesday afternoon that a number of students had gathered on the university campus Wednesday morning and submitted petition to the government and the parliament asking for a rapid answer to their demands.

The members of the Wolesi

Jirgah welcomed the decision of the head of the government to consult the House of the People at times like this.

After a period of discussions a 29 man consultative commission was appointed in order to advise the government.

Afghan Educational Team Back From USSR Visit

KABUL, Nov. 4.—An Afghan educational delegation which had gone to the Soviet Union under a cultural exchange programme returned Wednesday.

During its stay in the Soviet Union the delegation visited educational, technical and sports institutions in various Republics of the USSR.

On arrival at the airport the leader of the delegation Dr. Abdul Azim Ziaee said, he considered the visit interesting and thanked the Soviet government and people for the reception accorded the delegation.

U Thant Warns Of Shortage Of Funds For Cyprus Force

UNITED NATIONS, November 4.—

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant has notified U.N. members that voluntary contributions to support the UN peace-keeping operation in Cyprus are seriously short of what is needed, and he has appealed with unusual urgency for financial help.

In Cyprus, there were brief outbreaks of fighting.

The United Nations made public three letters Wednesday which

U Thant has sent to governments already contributing, to those which have not responded to previous appeals, and to the three newly-admitted U.N. members.

All the letters contained the estimated costs of the Cyprus peace-keeping operation, which will be 41.5 million dollars by the end of the authorised period—December 26.

The gap between the estimated costs and amounts pledged to date is approximately 7.3 million dollars.

To those 41 governments which already have contributed, U Thant recalled that the peace force is "carrying out its services in Cyprus under a unanimous vote of the Security Council and is present in the island in the interest of international peace and security."

"The force, clearly, has made a most vital contribution to peace", he added.

To 82 governments which have contributed nothing so far, U Thant added: "I feel strongly that this operation which serves so well the interests of international peace and security, constitutes a burden which in all fairness should be shared among all governments."

From the three new UN members—Gambia, Maldives Islands, and Singapore—the Secretary-General asked for a first contribution.

Meanwhile, a UN headquarters spokesman confirmed Wednesday that there had been an outbreak of fighting late Tuesday and early Wednesday in the Famagusta area of Cyprus. He said one Turkish Cypriot had been killed and another wounded.

Argentine Plane With 68 Aboard Reported Missing

PANAMA, Nov. 4. (AP).—An Argentine air force plane with 68 air force cadets and crewmen aboard was reported at 6 p.m. (230 GMT) Wednesday to have been missing since 7:35 a.m. (1235 GMT) on a flight from the Panama Canal Zone to El Salvador.

The plane was one of two on a training flight.

The two planes, both DC4's, arrived Tuesday from Lima, Peru, at Howard Air Force base in the canal, one en route to Mexico and the United States with a refueling stop at San Salvador. The two planes took off at 6:35 a.m. (1135 GMT) en route to San Salvador.

U.S. air force planes based in the Canal Zone undertook a search but it was hampered by poor visibility.

Johnson Views U.S. Ties With Eastern Europe

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, Nov. 4.—President Johnson said Wednesday that the future of United States relations with Poland and Eastern Europe "are bright with hope."

He stressed anew his desire "to build new bridges" not only to Poland, but to all the nations of Eastern Europe.

The chief executive made his remarks as John A. Gronouski took the oath of office as the new U.S. Ambassador to Poland.

President Johnson recalled that he had chosen Arthur J. Goldberg, a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, to become the Nation's Representative to the United Nations so that he could seek breakthrough toward world peace.

It is the same with Gronouski, President Johnson said.

American Pacifist Burns Self To Death To Protest Vietnam Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Baltimore quaker, 31-year-old Norman Rael Morrison, burned himself to death outside main entrance to Pentagon late Tuesday before hundreds of homebound defence department employees.

His 18-month-old daughter, whom he was holding, was unharmed because she was either knocked or dropped from his burning arms.

The victim was a member of pacifist widow, also member of the American Friends Society. His friends said he killed himself to express concern over loss of life in the Vietnam war.

Colombo Plan Consultative Body Postpones Meeting

KARACHI, Nov. 4. (Reuters).—The ministerial meeting here of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee scheduled for next week has been postponed until January, according to an official communique quoted by Radio Pakistan yesterday.

A report from New Delhi published here Tuesday said India would not attend the meeting because of her conflict with Pakistan.

Flower Show Held At Press Club



A flower show, sponsored by the Japanese Ikebana Club, was held at the Ministry of Press and Information Club last Tuesday afternoon.

Among those who attended the show were HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Princess Bilquis and Princess Khatol.

Mrs. Masaki, wife of the Japanese Ambassador who heads the club, thanked HRH Bilquis and Princess Khatol for their encouragement and help which made the show possible.

This picture shows a vase of flowers which has been presented by HRH Princess Bilquis to the Japanese Club.

Proton-2 Station Launch To Study Cosmic Particles

MOSCOW, November 4, (Tass).—

A HEAVY scientific space station "proton-2", with a set of control and measuring instruments, has been launched successfully in the Soviet Union with the help of a powerful carrier rocket.

The overall payload of the station (exclusive of the last stage of the carrier rocket) is 12.2 tons (the same as that of "proton-1"), and is the biggest put into an orbit around the earth thus far.

"Proton-2" is in orbit with an apogee of 637 kilometres and a perigee of 191 kilometres. The orbit's inclination is 63 degrees 30 minutes, and the rotation period of 92.6 minutes.

The "Proton-2" station has special scientific and measuring equipment to continue the studies of cosmic particles of superhigh energies; to study solar cosmic rays and their radiation danger, to study the power spectrum and chemical composition of cosmic rays in the interval of energies of up to 100,000 billion electron volts, to study the nuclear interaction of cosmic particles of superhigh energies of up to 1,000 billion electron volts; to determine the absolute intensity and power spectrum of electrons of galactical origin; to determine the intensity and power spectrum of the galaxy's gamma rays with energies exceeding 50,000,000 electron volts.

In addition to scientific and measuring instruments, the space station carries a radio transmitter.

The information sent from the station shows that all scientific

equipment on board is functioning normally.

The telemetered information is processed at the coordinating and computing centre.

UN Committee Adjourns Meeting On Disarmament

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 4. (DPA).—The United Nations General Assembly's Political Committee was adjourned last night after a five minute meeting because no delegation wanted to speak.

The committee was to continue the debate on disarmament. The adjournment is to give the non-committed nations more time to consult on a draft resolution on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons acceptable to both east and west.

WHO Committee Endorses 1967 Programme

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The Regional Committee for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organisation unanimously endorsed Wednesday the WHO programme for Southeast Asia for 1967 which involves an expenditure of about 6 million dollars.

To this amount will be added the cost of supplies and equipment provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) towards WHO assisted projects.

For the present year UNICEF assistance to the eight member countries of WHO's South East Asia region will amount to about 5.5 million dollars.

The 1967 programme proposals and budget estimates will be forwarded to WHO's Director-General for incorporation in the Organisation's global programme and budget and final approval by the World Health Assembly.

In its session Wednesday the

Regional Committee also approved the report of the Regional Director on WHO's work in Southeast Asia during the past year. This work has included assistance in the control and eradication of communicable diseases, strengthening of public health services, medical education and training, statistics and medical research.

In a resolution noting that smallpox eradication programmes

(Contd. on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 4, 1965

Changing Aims
Of Education

By deciding to discharge the duties of the Ministry of Education himself, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has shown that he wants to see that our students are educated as the nation expects them to be educated.

It is quite obvious that, as time passes, the aim of education in a society changes. In Afghanistan, at one time, the aim of education was to train people to fill various government posts. Our students needed to learn reading and writing and some general knowledge in order to fill these posts. We have now just begun to reach a point of saturation and no longer do we need all our school graduates to fill government posts. They have to work in jobs outside the government. Graduates must return to their homes to work with their own people in raising their living standard.

The aim of education in our country is no longer to teach facts alone, but also to train students to be responsible members of society.

In the wake of last week's demonstration in which the students had a large part, we must see that student views on the conduct of national affairs do not engage in activities which may paralyse educational progress.

It is quite true that our students should be given an opportunity to express their views on various national issues and that these views should receive a hearing. But in our opinion it should also be stressed that there are proper methods of expressing these views. These are carefully considered. At the same time it is imperative that students do not engage in activities which may paralyse educational progress.

We think our educational authorities should provide facilities for the students which will enable them to express their views freely on national issues. They should be allowed to hold their meetings inside the auditorium or other rooms where large groups can be accommodated. The university should encourage holding of panel discussions and other kinds of debates by the students on our social, economic and political life. This will help greatly in training the students in understanding and thinking about the problems

Law On Basic Administration

Article 29

The Ministry of Health has the following responsibilities:

1. The protection of the health of all the people of the country both in a protective as well as a curative way in accordance with the laws.
2. Taking up of necessary and continuous steps to wipe out all diseases and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
3. In order to succeed in fulfilling the first two above mentioned goals, the Ministry of Health will establish mobile and stationary hospitals, and popularise pharmacies and supervise the price of medicine.
4. It will fulfill other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 30

The duties of the Ministry of Mines and Industries consist of the following:

1. Surveying of the mineral resources, the survey and exploitation and also economic use of the above mentioned sources.
2. Participation in the drafting of plans and laws and regulations connected with mineral resources and industrial affairs and their implementation.

Scheming policies of industrial development programmes.

4. Regularisation and encouragement of home industries.
5. Regularisation and supervision of work connected with labour and workers.

6. Looking after the affairs of the industrial enterprises of the state.

Fulfilling other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 31

The Ministry of Agriculture performs the following duties:

1. The preservation and supervision of the agricultural affairs and cattle raising in the country and taking necessary steps for further use of these sources.
2. Preservation and development of the forests in the country.
3. Increasing productive output, raising the economic standards of the farmers and encouraging and guiding them in the agricultural and economic fields.

4. Scheming and regularising the agricultural policy of the country.

5. Using scientific and technical developments connected with agriculture and in accordance with experience gathered by the developed countries of the world.
6. Fulfilling such other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Chinese View Algiers Summit

Following are excerpts from Hsinhua's account of the Algiers meeting.

The forcibly convened Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers' Meeting ended here in early hours Tuesday. The meeting adopted a resolution to postpone indefinitely the second African-Asian conference and entrust the standing committee with the task of continuing to make preparations for the conference.

This result of the meeting shows that the Bandung spirit which gives expression to the Afro-Asian peoples' desire for unity against imperialism prevails once again after overcoming all obstacles.

According to an Algerian announcement, the meeting was attended by delegations of 45 countries.

which the country faces. What the students say should be taken into account when the government makes decisions.

Prime Minister Maiwandwal is going to bring great changes in the aims and ideals of our educational system, as was apparent from his policy statement on Tuesday. To encourage students to hold meetings during their free time to express their views on Afghan issues will be a right step in this direction.

Article 32

The Ministry of Planning has the following duties:

1. For the development of the country it will take the initiative to prepare plans.
2. It will create co-ordination to implement the plans.
3. It will take steps to complete developmental projects, and it provides the capital and the personnel, the preparation of statistics and attracting co-operation from foreign sources and maintaining the general relations with these sources.
4. It will supervise the routine work of the implementation of the plans and the expenditures of the capital.
5. It will perform such other duties which have been mentioned in the laws.

Article 33

The department of tribal affairs shall perform those duties which are connected with Pakhtunistan and which is submitted by the government to the said department.

Article 34

Every ministry or independent department has the authority to form subsidiary branches within the approved budget to carry out the subsidiary work. These departments up to the level of general director could be set up with the approval of the prime minister and up to the presidency with the approval of the cabinet.

The Ministry of Interior has the authority to set up its organisation up to the level of Loya Woloswal and either increase or decrease it with the approval of the prime minister.

The government is responsible to study the organisation of the ministries and the prime ministry office with a view to improve and regularise it in a better way.

The result of these studies shall be forwarded to the parliament before the month of Akrah 1347 so that after the study of the parliament their regulations and orders related to the duties and organisation of the central office may be included in this law.

The local administrative unit is the province. Afghanistan as described in this law has been divided into several provinces.

This division is on the basis of population, geography, and economic and social condition of the state.

In order to provide judicial and administrative facilities and to implement the goals of the local administration in accordance with the proportion of the population

and size, every province has been divided into several subsidiary units known as woleswal. In addition to woleswal the organisational set up of Loya Woloswal and alaka dar will also remain up to certain time in accordance with this law.

Some of the woleswalis, in accordance with the provisions of this law, shall come under direct order of the province and the rest will remain under the administration of woleswalis and some others under direct administration of Loya Woloswal and the province.

The present of the local unit administration is the governor who will be appointed according to the provisions of this law. The governor is the representative of the executive power of the state.

The central administrative branches of the government in the provinces will be under his direction. The governors and other civil servants of the units of local administration shall fulfil their duties in accordance with the provisions of this law. In fulfilling their duties the governors have responsibility to the Ministry of Interior.

The area of Alaka Dari, woleswal and Loya Woloswal shall be divided into villages and in accordance with the provisions of the law one malik shall be elected as the head of the village. The Ministry of Interior shall prepare a law in this respect and will forward it to the concerned authorities to get it passed through the required legal process. The draft law shall be enforced after the approval of the cabinet.

The area of Alaka Dari shall be administered by alaka dar, the area of Loya Woloswal shall be administered by woleswal and the area of Loya Woloswal shall be administered by the Loya Woloswal.

The capitals of the provinces shall be under direct control of the governors and will be administered by the police commissioner who will be a part of the security command.

There is no difference between the alaka dars and woleswalis in the manner in which they have been classified.

With due consideration to the size of the area and population, woleswalis have been divided into four categories: 1st degree,

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PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the title "The Problems of Medicine". In the last few years the price of medicine has been rising. This creates a problem for the sick.

What is interesting, notes the paper, is not only the price of medicine but the variation of the price in the city. One pharmacy has one price and another a different price. Our pharmacies import medicine from abroad themselves and as the price of foreign exchange is not stable, therefore, the price of medicine too is unstable.

Sometime ago the Ministry of Public Health announced that all the pharmacies should write the price of a medicine on the container or should prepare a separate price list and tack it to the wall of their shops. But no one heeded the demand. Some pharmacies are not even prepared to stamp the price of the medicine which is paid by the customer on the bottle. And if, per chance, the buyer insists that the owner of the pharmacy do this, some refuse to sell their merchandise.

The editorial makes the following suggestions. First, the Ministry of Public Health should prepare a list of the medicines which should be imported into the country. This list should be published so that the public may know what kind of medicines are available on the market.

Second, the price of the medicines should be written on all containers.

Third, the Medicine Depot, which was established several years ago to prepare and import medicines and sell them at no profit, should be reorganised. The government should try to seek the help not only in terms of money for the purpose but also in terms of import of the essential components of the important medicines, so that they may be made in the country.

Lastly, the paper requests the doctors to prescribe cheaper medicines or those which can be made by the pharmacies by mixing components.

Yesterday's *Islah* carries an editorial under the caption of "The New Cabinet".

It says that the policy of the new government is based on the new Constitution. The most important point about this new policy is the fact that emphasis has been placed on the integrity and respect for individuals, as well as on the implementation of those ideals which are necessary for the development of the moral and material life of the nation.

It was on account of the keen interest of Maiwandwal in education that he has personally taken charge of the Ministry of Education. The members of the Wolesi Jirgah also listed their complaints about the educational system of the country to the government during the debate before the vote of confidence was given.

The paper hopes that the new government will be successful and enjoy the cooperation of the people and the Wolesi Jirgah.

In a letter published in the same issue of *Islah* Faiz Mohammad Dostar complains about the fees demanded by professional artists when they are invited to private parties and weddings. The letter asks the Kabul Municipality and the Institute of Kabul Theatre to draft a wage law for them.

CORRECTION

Due to a printing error Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza was incorrectly listed as Minister of Mines and Industries in yesterday's Kabul Times on page 2. Engineer Reza is the Minister of Agriculture. Engineer Abdul Samad Salim is Minister of Mines and Industries.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Mixed Schools Provide Better Atmosphere, Says Baghlan Director

"I have found that having both boys and girls in our school provides an atmosphere of competition and raises the level of education," says Sayed Tausse, assistant principal of the co-educational school in Baghlan.

The experimental school was originally founded as a village school for girls but five years

ago it became a co-educational school for grades one to nine.

Now there are 305 girls and 455 boys attending the school. Of the 17 teachers, 10 are women and 7 men.

The students have different reactions to going to a coeducational school. Najiba, a seventh grader, told a Kabul Times reporter she enjoyed competing with the boys in school. Momtaz, a sixth grader, and Rahima, a seventh grader, agreed they liked going to school with the boys.

On the other side, eighth grader Aminullah said he would prefer not being bothered by the girls. His classmates Ghulam Farouk and Sardar Nabi disagreed. They favour co-educational schools.

Tausse thinks the idea of co-educational schools will eventually be accepted. Bost and Herat also have schools which boys and girls attend together.

Besides the co-educational primary and middle school, Baghlan also has a high school combining three different types of training. It offers secondary school on a regular programme for grades seven through nine, teacher training for 135 boys also in grades seven to nine and three years of agricultural school for 200 boys in grades ten to twelve.

The construction advisor to the Ministry of Education said the ceilings will be designed so as to act as heat insulators during summer months. He said the construction work will be completed in five months.

The school has 50 acres of land which is used for experimental farming by the agricultural students. Each student has his own plot on which he may raise melon, cotton, peaches, almonds, and other products.

Students come from six provinces. 378 of them live in the dormitories. Principal of the school in August, Ghulam Haider Rasuly, noted that the school needs a new dormitory, a library, and equipment for its agriculture courses. Five teachers are also needed. Four men from the UAR teach botany and agronomy now and two Peace Corps teachers offer English courses to teachers as well as students.

Mohammad Abdullah, director of education in Baghlan, reported that six school buildings are now under construction in the province. Language and science teachers are needed, he said, but much is being done to improve the educational facilities through community enthusiasm.

Eleven adult literacy courses are underway and seven specialised vocational courses are offered.

About 13,000 students are in school in the province. Last year 26 went to the agricultural college at Kabul University, 48 to DMA in Kabul, and 12 to other colleges.

Student Cooperatives Could Provide Food, Books, Clothes

By Tekey from College of Letters

It is only natural that during the several hours that students remain in school every day they should like to have something to eat during the breaks. But for many years little has been done in the way of having something decent, fruits or foodstuffs anywhere near or in the schools for the students to buy.

The situation was greatly improved when Dr. Seraj was put in charge of the Ministry of Education's student health department. He drew up programme under which all the schools, first Kabul's schools followed by the schools in the provinces, were to have, as far as conditions permitted, modern and clean canteens which would offer clean food. The programme has been implemented to a large extent in Kabul, Nedjat, Ghazi, Habibia, Naderia, Aisha, Malalai and numerous other schools, here have these canteens now operating in them.

The fact which makes this programme a welcome one is that it did not cost the Ministry of Education any money. Interested fruit sellers were invited to set up these canteens and were told that they will be able to sell to students in these schools, if they followed certain instructions. These instructions more or less have been followed, and the operation is so far a success.

Students not only need refreshments and sweets and food. They need books, pens, paper, ink, hats, shoes, sports goods, and so forth.

They are now paying high prices for these commodities in shops located in different corners of the city. And furthermore they invariably have to buy everything for cash, something which the students, may not always have in hand.

Something could be done to improve the situation. Last time, in the case of setting up of canteens, it was the Ministry which took the initiative and may be this time it will do so again if the students themselves, do not step in.

There is nobody in the world who can help them, better than they can help themselves.

There are a number of students enrolled in the university and in other schools who are businessmen as well. However they may not have the capital and resources to open new shops for the university and students.

His father is an electrical engineer, and this interest he seems to have passed on to his sons, for Kabir's brother is a radio technician with the Air Force, and Kabir himself runs a radio repair shop after school hours, sometimes working from three o'clock until almost midnight. He has his own laboratory at home, too, where he conducts experiments.

But that is not his only interest outside school. He is an accomplished musician also, playing the violin and mandolin. He learned these instruments at the Music

Cooperatives may grant cuts on import tax. Transportation companies will certainly not refuse to allow them discounts. And thus our students will be able to purchase what they want with less money on installment plans or on credit.

Once such cooperatives are set up the students will be able to cut their expenses in using material bought and put on sale by the students. These goods will be less expensive because the deciding factor in what should be offered by these cooperatives will be economy.

The students may also be able to use more local materials for their clothing and thus the existing craze for foreign ready made clothes, and imported suits may decrease.

A Diligent Pupil From Ghazi School

Mohammed Kabir is in many ways a representative Ghazi pupil, not least from the breadth of his interests. Now in 12 B, and hoping to go on to the College of Engineering next year, he entered Ghazi in Class 7 six years ago, having started primary school in Pul-Khumri and Kunduz.

There are a number of students enrolled in the university and in other schools who are businessmen as well. However they may not have the capital and resources to open new shops for the university and students.

If the students could talk to these student-businessmen, give them encouragement, and provide them with capital, and take part in the labour involved, it may well be possible to open student cooperatives which would supply all the student needs and in conditions more favourable than the existing local shops.

There are variety of reasons which give encouragement to such an undertaking. Once the students embark on a campaign to help themselves, other organisations may very well give them a helping hand. Companies will



Primary school girls on their way home from school near Marastoon.

Riddled With Laughter

There was a young lady of Niger,
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.

They returned from the ride,
With the young lady inside,
And the smile on the face of
of the tiger.

Teacher: "Give the plural of 'man'".

Johnny: "Men".

Teacher: "And the plural of 'child'?"

Jonny: "Twins".

"Sit down," said the nervous old man to his noisy son.

"I won't," So there," replied the boy.

"Stand up, then; I insist on being obeyed".

A maiden at college, Miss Breeze,

Had B.A.'s and M.A.'s and Lit. D's.

Said her doctor, "It's plain,
You'll collapse from the strain,
For you're killing yourself by degrees".

M. Younus Nejadi
Teacher, AIT.

The main purpose of the modern method of teaching a foreign language is to enable the students to understand, speak, read, and write the foreign language. At the end of the course their intonation, pronunciation, and accent, should be that of an educated native speaker in normal conversation.

As we know, in many schools the classical method of teaching, which requires the student to translate from the foreign language into the native tongue is still used. But because of the influence of technological developments in most countries people are establishing language laboratories which have changed the method of teaching. Also in the classroom a special method of teaching has been developed.

In recent years by the changes in methodology language laboratories solve many of our teaching problems. Some individuals have suggested that labs are an answer to the teacher shortage, and thus a means of handling more

students with fewer teachers.

China Says USSR Boycotted Recent Jakarta Meeting

TOKYO, Nov. 4. (AP)—People's Republic of China disclosed Wednesday that Soviet Union boycotted the recent international conference against military bases held in Jakarta.

Reporting on the Oct. 17 to Oct. 20 meeting, the New China News Agency said "delegates from all countries noted the absence throughout the conference of the Soviet peace committee which had been invited and promised to attend."

It said a congratulatory message from the committee "went to the length of stressing the need to bring the struggle against foreign military bases within the orbit of their so-called disarmament."

The Agency denounced this as a virtual move to push their capitulationist line. This message which was contrary to the will of the world's people to oppose imperialism was received coldly.

NCNA said the conference, which President Sukarno addressed, was held in "an atmosphere of terror inside and outside the hall."

The Chinese delegation, as a protest, did not attend the opening ceremonies, it added. Sukarno spoke at that time.

The Chinese insisted that "no silent tribute should be paid to any Indonesian" or that the question of the abortive Indonesian coup should be raised during the conference, NCNA said.

English Teacher...

(Contd. from page 3)

with individual booths. These booths are connected into a network of audio wiring, the nerve centre of which is the monitoring console. The monitoring console has a switchboard and tape decks, making it possible to play tapes and send the programme to all or any combination of booths. The teacher at the console can listen in, or can have a two-way conversation with any student. The result is that recorded pattern drills may be broadcasted to the students, and each student works with a private tutor who does not have to repeat nearly as much as if he were working without the lab.

The language laboratory keeps a full class of students working and learning for the entire period. The teacher can correct and grade twice as many students in the laboratory as was possible in a classroom recitation of the same duration. Classroom work complements laboratory work by preparing the students for the drills; classroom work becomes more flexible as students who have prepared in the laboratory come to class with good pronunciation.

In establishing a laboratory the first consideration is the equipment to be used. The main choice involves a decision as to mode of operation. There are two modes of laboratory operation: the broadcast type and the library type. The first one is most suitable for elementary and high school installations, where it is necessary to have an entire class working together; it is usually less expensive, too.

The library mode is better conditions are more mature, because it is suited to situations where students work individually and at their own speed. This method is used in most universities.

A Diligent...

(Contd. from page 3)

School in Kabul, again in his spare time, and has now taken up the accordion. He has played in amateur orchestra at Radio Afghanistan, Spinzar Hotel and the Institute of Fine Arts, and, of course, whenever there is a concert in school he is ready to assist.

With these accomplishments and range of interests, he should be an asset to the University next year—if he passes his Baccalaureat.

London, Salisbury Talks On Commission Now Deadlocked

LONDON, November 4, (DPA).—

OBSERVERS of the Rhodesian conflict fear that the door opened by last week's visit to Salisbury of British Premier Harold Wilson may be slammed shut again.

Wilson admitted to Parliament on Wednesday that discussions between London and Salisbury aimed at agreement on the tasks to be undertaken by the three-member royal commission were deadlocked.

The decision to set up a royal commission, composed of two Rhodesian and one British member, was the not too promising result of a week of strenuous efforts by both parties concerned at warding off the threatened unilateral declaration of independence by Salisbury.

On Wednesday the Rhodesian government laid down the conditions for setting up the royal

commission.

It makes the work of the commission conditional upon Britain's acceptance of Salisbury's proposals for amendments of the autonomous colony's Constitution of 1961.

These conditions, hitherto not public, are regarded by observers as unacceptable to Britain.

They had been discussed over last weekend between Rhodesian cabinet and Britain's Commonwealth Relations Secretary Arthur Bottomley and British Attorney-General Sir Elwyn Jones.

The amendment's proposed by Rhodesia, the observers hold, only deal with technical details of abolishing British rights in the country and gaining complete independence.

Britain, on the other hand, has made repeatedly clear that it will not grant independence as long as the country is not clearly set on the path to ultimate majority rule, to be achieved within a period of twelve to fifteen years.

While Britain, as Wilson pointed out in Parliament, would be willing to agree to a plebiscite to find out if a draft constitution, which would be based on the 1961 with certain amendments, is acceptable to all sections of the Rhodesian population, Salisbury has flatly refused this possible solution insisting that it is either the royal commission or nothing.

The only item both governments regard as acceptable is that the royal commission establishes to what degree the Rhodesian people, African and white alike, agree to an amended constitution.

Britain, however, insists that before the commission tackles this task it must submit to both governments an interim report defining the methods by which it will carry out its task and which criteria it will apply.

In the view of observers here the most serious obstacle to agreement on the royal commission is that Rhodesia wants it to deal exclusively with feeling the pulse of the population on the constitution, while Britain wants it to work out amendments to the existing one acceptable to all parties.

15 People Die In Political Clash In W. Nigeria

IBADAN, Western Nigeria, Nov. 4. (Reuters)—Fifteen people were killed and several seriously injured in a political clash in Western Nigeria, police said here Tuesday.

According to the police, the death occurred during violent demonstrations at a village in the Ekiti district called Igbbara.

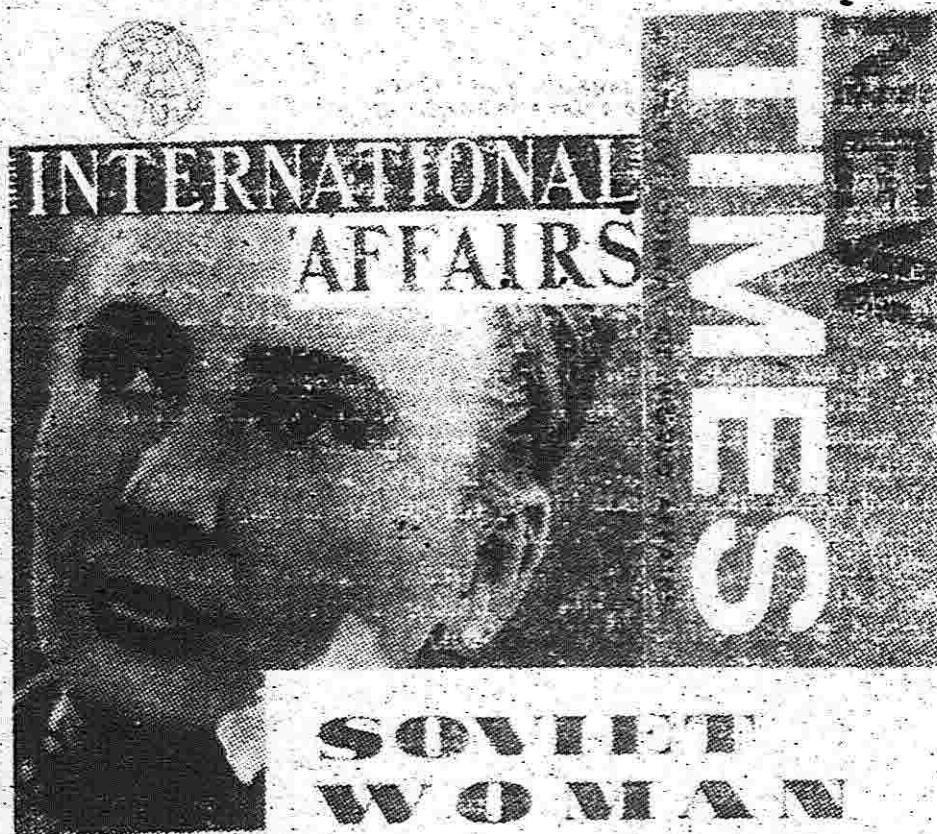
Police said 35 people were arrested in connection with the clash.

They also said two people were killed and three others seriously injured in another political clash Monday at Ode-Remo, in Ijebu province. An order was issued Monday banning possession of firearms in Ijebu province.

Ijebu is the home province of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, former opposition leader in the west region, who is now serving a ten-year jail sentence on a charge of plotting to overthrow the federal government.

The area was the scene of widespread violence, including shooting after last month's elections in the region, won by the ruling Nigerian National democratic Party.

SOVIET MAGAZINES



If you like to be informed of Cultural, Political, and Economic life in the USSR, as well as international incidents, you will find Russian publications best for all these purposes. Minimum subscription charge for all the above mentioned bulletins and magazines is from Af. 20 to Af. 70 to be paid in Kabul and the provinces as follows:

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4. Mr. Rashid c/o Kandahar Press Office—Kandahar.
5. Mr. Shah Zaker, Jami High School Herat.

Further details may be obtained from the above addresses. Last date for subscriptions is Akrah 17, 1344 (November 1, 1965).

Law On...

(Contd. from page 2)

2nd degree, 3rd degree and 4th degree. The residential areas in which the Koochis reside shall be administered by the respective woleswalis and alaka daris.

Article 42

The capitals of the provinces, loya woleswalis, woleswalis and alaka daris shall be chosen on the proposal of the Interior Ministry and approval of the cabinet with due considerations to the local situations. The transfer of loya woleswalis, woleswalis and alaka daris from one unit of administration to another unit of administration shall be done on the proposal of the Ministry of Interior and approval of the cabinet.

Article 44

The provincial capitals and the related area are as follows:

1. Kabul province: Capital city of Kabul.
2. Second degree woleswali of Chardehi.
3. Third degree woleswali of Paghman.
4. Fourth degree woleswali of Deh Sabz.
5. Fourth degree woleswali of Bagrami.
6. Khake Jabar Alaka Dari.
7. Fourth degree woleswali of Saraobi.
8. First degree woleswali of Mir Bacha Kot.
9. Kalakan Alaka Dari.
10. Third degree woleswali of Kara Bagh.
11. Istalif Alaka Dari.
12. Third degree woleswali of Shakar Dara.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Enayat Rashid, previously the Director of Press in Ghazni province returned home Wednesday from Cairo after six years study in journalism in that country. Rashid was also the Pakhtu announcer on the Cairo radio during this time.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Said Mohammad Maiwand, the Director of National Income and Capital, Investment in the Ministry of Planning, returned home Wednesday after attending a course in London.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Sami-han, the President of the Women Association of Iran has congratulated the women of Afghanistan on the election of four women to the Wolesi Jirgah and appointment of two women senators to the Meshrano Jirgah. The Afghan Women's Welfare Association has thanked the Iranian women for their concern.

WHO...

(Contd. from page 1)

have been started in several countries of Southeast Asia. The Regional Committee noted that these programmes were handicapped by lack of supplies, freeze-dried vaccine and transport. The Committee therefore asked that the urgent need to make adequate financial provision to assist countries in the region to obtain the essential supplies and transport be brought to the attention of the World Health Assembly.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. American film **WORLD BY NIGHT**.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. American coloured film **RODAN**.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 p.m. Indian film **KALAPANI**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9 p.m. Indian film **HANKANAG**.

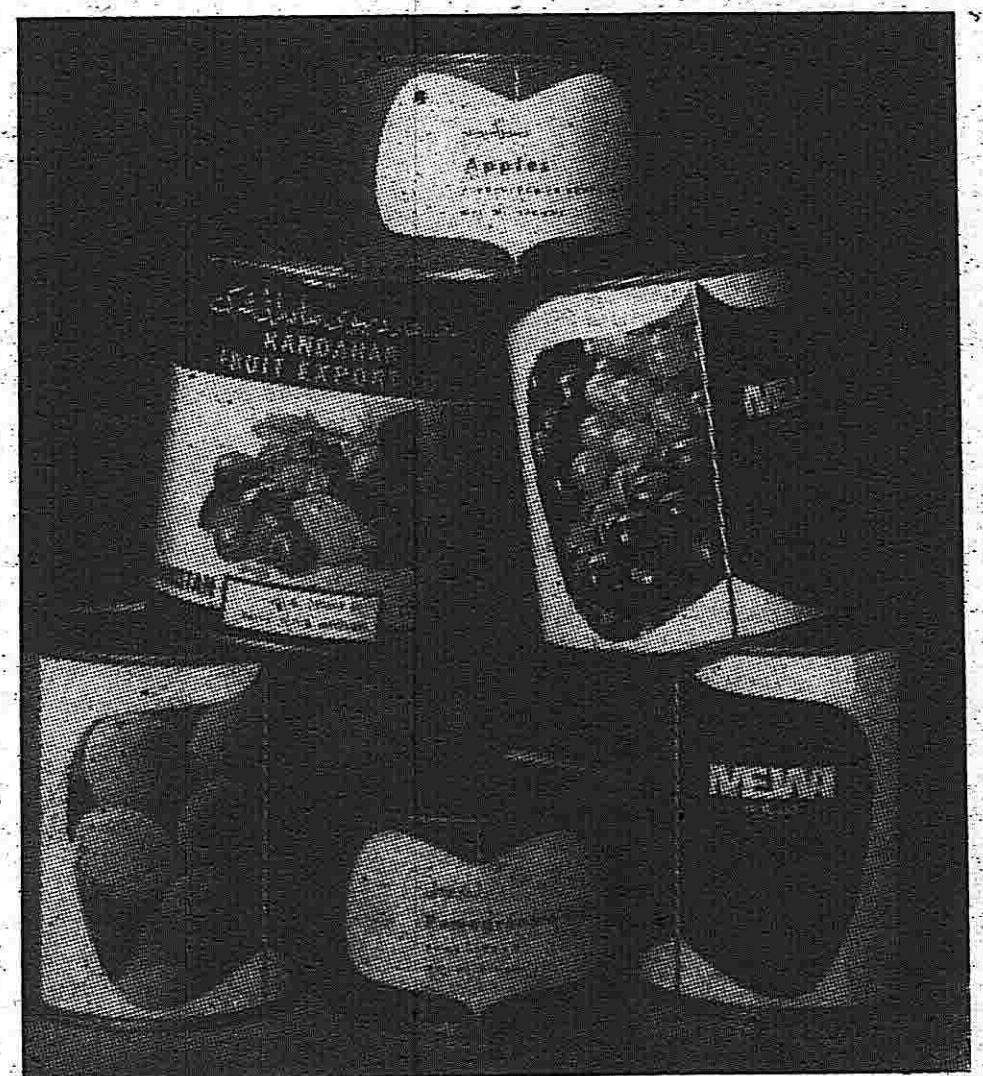
At 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9 p.m. Indian film

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